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WILD HORSE & BURRO PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLAN

BATTLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Scope of the Situation

The Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 charges the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U. S. Forest Service (USFS) with the custody and management of unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros occupying lands administered by these agencies. The Battle Mountain District encompasses 17.3 million acres of area. Of this, 8.4 million acres are National Resource Lands (NRL) administered by BLM. These 8.4 million acres are inhabited by an estimated 3,000 horses and 15 burros. Some of the area is virtually free of wild horses or burros, though most of the district supports some kind of wild horse or burro population. Densities as high as 1.4 animals per section occur over large areas.

Wild horses and burros have been assigned as an integral part of the natural systems of the National Resource Lands. Management is to provide protection and adequate habitat for their continued healthy existence. In response to this charge, this plan is written. In the Battle Mountain District, there are large numbers of horses involved, fragile ecosystems, relatively high densities in some areas, and a significant reproductive rate. The primary concern is interim action through reduction of wild horse numbers to stem resource deterioration and, in some areas, to prevent starvation or malnutrition resulting from over population. This plan briefly outlines the course of events leading up to the present situation and identifies information necessary to affect sound wild horse and burro management.

The district has been divided into Herd Management Areas (HMA), which coincide with herd use areas. These will be considered later in the plan; they are shown on the map and overlay in the Appendix. The unit of consideration, for the purpose of this plan, will be these management areas.

B. History

Until 1959 and the Wild Horse Annie Act, horses were actively hunted and gathered in the District by aircraft and other motorized vehicles. This federal law, which prohibited this mode of gathering, significantly reduced the harvest of wild horses off National Resource Lands in Nevada. In 1971, a second Act of Congress, the Wild Horse and Burro Act, prohibited entirely the gathering, hunting, and otherwise molesting of wild horses and burros. They became property of the federal government with the appropriate agencies responsible for managing these animals as a component of the environment.

The Wild Horse and Burro Act provided for retrieving private horses off the public domain which might be mixed with bona fide Wild Free-Roaming Horses. Currently, January 1975, there are recognized claims for 1241 horses within the district by six claimants. Of these, 1050 constitute the claims of two claimants. As of January 15, 1975, ten claimed horses have been gathered. Because of the high cost of gathering operations, because most of the horses claimed are not branded and proof of legal ownership is difficult, and because of accumulated trespass charges and grazing fees levied against gathered private horses, it is doubtful whether a large number of the claimed horses will be gathered. Generally, no further extensions of time will be allowed for gathering when current authorizations expire on June 30, 1975.

C. Past Inventories and Estimates

Recorded estimates of wild horse numbers within the district date back to 1957. Since 1959, numerous horse counts have been made over the area. Many of these were incomplete and have not encompassed a geographic entity or they covered only part of an area known to be inhabited by horses. From these counts, prior knowledge of field personnel, and from information gathered from local residents, estimates of the population have been made. In 1969, the first comprehensive inventory was attempted. District-wide estimates and inventories of the wild horse population are tabulated below.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	DATE	NUMBERS
District Manager Estimate	6/13/57	1000 H
District Manager Estimate	5/30/57	500-750 H
Joint Estimate by BLM and District Advisory Board	12/16/66	1495 H
Aerial Inventory	3/05/69	1200 H
District Manager Estimate	3/71	1700 H 25 B
District Manager Estimate	7/01/74	3000 H 15 B

It should be noted the 1971 and 1974 estimates are based on a combination of aerial inventories, field observations, and information from local sources. The 1971 estimate has since been recognized as excessively conservative.

D. Current Situation and Resource Condition

The population of wild horses within the district has greatly increased since 1959. In some areas, the situation is critical. With the range stocked to capacity (and over) with authorized livestock, any number of wild horses are in excess of the forage supply. The situation is a simple overstocking of the range.

Range surveys done in 1959-64 are the information that current licensed livestock use is based upon. In many cases, prior use was in excess of the rated carrying capacity. In some cases, for various reasons, subsequent licensed use was not reduced to carrying capacity. In two cases, authorized use was established at below carrying capacity. In most instances the licensed use was set at or very near the established carrying capacity. With this situation, it intuitively follows that any increase in horse populations will result in a corresponding reduction in range condition.

Documentary evidence which shows deterioration of the range is available, but far from complete. Watershed condition studies are completed district-wide, and range condition studies have been completed over a few areas. Range Trend Photographs for the Stone Cabin Valley area are included in the Appendix. From past experience and from current on-the-ground examination, there is evidence that in some areas it is occurring. Indications of overstocking and range deterioration which have been noted include forage depletion sooner in the year than usual, a general reduction in the density of forage plants and even of the vegetation. Grazing use is being made of unpalatable forage species and of nonforage species, there is increasing predominance and occurrence of less palatable and/or "invader" plant species in areas heretofore composed primarily of high quality forage, and evidence of accelerated soil erosion has been noted in some areas.

E. Herd Management Areas

The herd management areas are shown on the accompanying map. They are listed below with their estimated horse population. An asterisk (*) indicates a recent comprehensive inventory.

HERD MGT AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION	HERD MGT AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION
Stone Cabin	*650	N. Shoshone	20
Willow Creek	*160	S. Shoshone	40
New Pass-Ravenswood	350	Fish Lake	*117
Mt. Airy	* 60	Park Mtn.	* 35
Bald Mountain	*117	Quinn	44
Diamond	301	Smith Creek	118
Fish Creek	225	Hickison (Burros)	15
Antelope	?	Pine Creek	?
Reveille	*300	Sand Springs	36
Austin	*150	Blue Eagle	?
Grass Valley	* 60	Warm Springs	?
Roberts Mtn.	100	Saulsbury	* 11
Hot Creek	?	Monitor	* 11
Augusta	30	Ione	* 10

It is readily apparent these are far from complete. There are areas where not even an estimated number of wild horses has been established. In many areas, there are no estimates of numbers for the time prior to 1971. Several of the herd management areas, or herd units, shown on the map are not discussed in this plan. These involve primarily National Forest Land and, for the purpose of this report, are considered as administered by the USFS. They are included as a matter of interest and to afford the reader a more complete picture of the situation. Those areas on the map which are not included in a herd management area are considered either not to support a population of wild horses and burros or the animals are concentrated entirely on National Forest Lands.

During July, 1974, an aerial inventory was conducted over the northern portion of Nellis Air Force Base Bombing and Gunnery Range. In this area, 686 hroses were counted, of which 234 were in the Nevada Wild Horse Range.

II. INTERIM MANAGEMENT PLAN

This management plan calls for reducing wild horse and burro numbers to 1971 levels, which will allow at least a restrained decline in range condition until an ultimate decisiotn can be made concerning stocking rate and how to balance horse, cattle, and wildlife numbers with forage production. This action is taken in accordance with W.O. Instruction Memo 74-52. In addition, and as part of this plan, no grazing licenses will be issued for horses within any herd management area unless the licensed horses can be effectively kept separated from the wild horse population.

Appropriate environmental considerations will be made prior to removal operations in each Herd Management Area. This will allow for specific consideration and analysis of each area.

It should be understood that the 1971 population levels indicated in this plan for the various HMAs are based upon current information and subject to change as, and if better information becomes available.

The table on the following page indicates by Herd Management Area the current horse populations and the 1971 population level. Four individual methods were used in determining the 1971 population. The actual method depending upon the information available. Each HMA is marked according to the method used, as indicated below.

*	Mathematically, using a 12% annual increment
**	Mathematically, using an 18% annual increment
***	Reliable Inventory
****	Reliable Estimate

The increment was determined from the number of young counted in past aerial inventories. Twelve percent is a conservative mean estimate for the district, based upon 1974 inventories. Eighteen percent is the actual figure determined in the Stone Cabin - Willow Creek Area. The HMAs are listed in priority of importance, based upon current resource condition and the need for action.

HERD UNIT	1974 POPULATION ESTIMATE OR INVENTORY	NUMBERS TO BE REMOVED	POPULATION AFTER INTERIM REDUCTION (1971 Level)
Stone Cabin	650	400	410**
Willow Creek	160		
New Pass-Ravenswood	350	250	160****
Mt. Airy	60		
Bald Mountain	116	42	74*
Diamond	301	101	200****
Fish Creek	225	72	143*
Antelope	---	?	?
Reveille	300	109	191*
Austin	150	55	95*
Grass Valley	60	22	38*
Roberts Mtn.	100	50	50****
Hot Creek	---	?	?
Augusta	30	11	19*
N. Shoshone	20	7	13*
S. Shoshone	40	15	25*
Fish Lake	117	82	35****
Park Mountain	35	13	22*
Quinn	44	16	28*
Smith Creek	118	43	75*
Hickison Burros	15	-0-	15
Pine Creek	---	?	?
Sand Springs	36	?	?
Blue Eagle	---	?	?
Warm Springs	---	?	?
Saulsbury	11	11	-0-
Monitor	11	?	?
Ione	10	4	6*
TOTAL	2926	1303	1599

As indicated earlier, different inventories and numerous estimates of horse populations in the district are of record. Since these inventories and estimates were incomplete, in addition to the fact that horses were actively gathered off the range until 1959, and to a lesser extent through 1971, the earlier records are not consistent. As they involve an individual unit or area, they are often conflicting. If the figures are viewed with this realization, an idea of numbers prior to 1969 as compared to 1971 and through 1974, can be gained. In most cases, only the order of magnitude is important.

A. Herd Management Areas

1. STONE CABIN AND WILLOW CREEK

These two herd management areas make up the Stone Cabin Grazing Unit. The resource situation and history is the same for both. The Willow Creek herd management area lies against the Toiyabe National Forest; it is separated from the Stone Cabin management area by a low range of hills; it has been separated from the Stone Cabin HMA because these animals generally do not drift onto Nellis AFB Range nor do they mix significantly with the horses in Upper Stone Cabin Valley. They spend 15-30% of their time on the adjacent national forest, drifting to the higher elevations during summer and fall and downward onto NRL in winter and spring.

The Stone Cabin Grazing Unit contains 384,495 acres of land area. Ninety-nine percent (383,885 acres) is National Resource Lands, one percent (1,310 acres) is under other ownership. Vegetation consists of pinion-juniper woodland at the higher elevations of the mountain ranges which border the area. With decreasing elevation, vegetative subtypes grade into one another in the following order: Big Sagebrush, Black sagebrush, Saltbrush, Greasewood, and Plya. Elevation varies from approximately 9,300 feet above sea level on Kawich Peak to approximately 5,300 feed in lower Stone Cabin Valley. There are several desert land entry farms in the valley; only one is active. Four cattle operations use the grazing unit as shown below.

Stone Cabin Partnership	3,179 AUMs
Tom Colvin	10,173 AUMs
Horton Bumguardner	338 AUMs
Dugan Ranch	1,710 AUMs

Use is yearlong.

Starting this year, Bumguardner will be operating under an Allotment Management Plan (AMP) administered cooperatively with the U. S. Forest Service. His use area is fenced from the balance of the unit. No other AMPs exist in the area.

Several small individual mine operations are active in the area. Highway US 6 divides the unit as it passes through west to east.

Human activity in the area is relatively low.

There is an abundance of wild horse inventory information for this unit. In 1957, the District Manager reported 50 wild horses in this area. A joint BLM-District Advisory Board estimate in 1966 was 125-150. An aerial inventory in 1967 documented approximately 139 head within this unit; in March, 1969, 288 horses were counted from an airplane. A helicopter inventory in January, 1973 identified 748 head. The latest inventory, conducted in July, 1974, accounted for 917 horses. An important factor influencing the number of horses using this area at any one time is drift onto and off the Nellis Air Force Base Bombing and Gunnery Range, which is adjacent to the south. There are no fences between. It is felt that there is a significant seasonal movement across this boundary involving the animals south of Highway U. S. 6 - they move south during the winter and north during the summer. Past inventories tend to show this is true.

The 1973 count shows 339 horses between Highway U. S. 6 and the bombing range - this was in February. In July 1974, there were 640 horses in this area.

over 35% yr increase

Horses were actively gathered from the Stone Cabin area prior to 1959 and the passage of the Wild Horse Annie Act (P.L. 86-234). Until the late 1940s, local ranchers introduced high quality pure bred horses into the wild horse herds and actively culled the bands to improve the quality of these horses. Local information indicates thousands of head were harvested from this area during the 1940s.

One claim for private horses has been filed in this area for 800 head. At the date of this writing, 13 horses have been gathered; four were determined to be privately owned and were removed, the others were returned to the range. Prospects for removal of a significant number of horses are dim.

Range and watershed conditions are declining. There has been a recent succession of several dry years, combined with a continual increase in grazing use due to an increase in horse numbers and a reluctance of grazing permittees to voluntarily reduce cattle numbers on the range. This has resulted in a gross overcommitment of the forage resource and consequent deterioration of the soil and vegetation. This intuitive deduction and qualitative information is reinforced by quantitative data. Range condition classification, determined in accordance with W.O. Instruction Memo 74-220 is tabulated below. No sheep are licensed in the area.

RANGE CONDITION CLASS

(Horses and Cattle)	Acres	Percent
Good	42,549	11%
Fair	130,903	33%
Poor	225,674	56%

The District Manager judges the trend as downward. Comparative trend photos are attached, which document this trend. These plots were established in 1972 to document the apparent decline in range condition. Three fenced study plots are planned to be constructed in Stone Cabin Valley during the spring of 1975 to further study range deterioration and to determine range potential.

The Phase I Watershed Inventory shows watershed condition class as slight to moderate with a declining trend and significant potential for improvement with management. The data are tabulated below.

Watershed Condition Classification	Current Condition Acres - %	Future Condition w/o Mgmt Acres - %	Future Condition w/Mgmt Acres - %
Stable	7,110 - 2%	-0-	103,081 - 27%
Slight	331,203 - 86%	164,873 - 43%	225,147 - 66%
Moderate	42,114 - 11%	199,440 - 52%	22,292 - 6%
Critical	-0-	18,862 - 4%	-0-
Severe	-0-	-0-	-0-

In the Management Plan for the Nevada Wild Horse Range, written in 1966, "Severe Grazing by Horses" was documented in the northwest part of the Kawich Range, which lies within this unit. This same area is identified in the Management Framework Plan (MFP) as critical deer summer range and a protective withdrawal has been recommended in Step 3. It is felt that the increasing competition from cattle and horses is reducing deer numbers and the overstocking is destroying deer habitat. The MFP has also identified yearlong antelope habitat in Stone Cabin Valley. The population is estimated at 150-200. A Step 3 MFP recommendation is to tailor range management practices to increase forb and browse production for antelope.

The area is quite suitable horse habitat. Because of the extremely fragile ecosystems involved and the large number of wild horses the resource situation is critical. The range survey, completed in 1959, show production at 17,771 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) available for livestock use; authorized grazing use has never exceeded this and current licensed use is approximately 15,400 AUMs. 2,011 AUMs were reserved for wildlife.

Even with this "paper" surplus of forage, range trend, as indicated earlier, is downward and the condition is generally poor. It is felt that the increasing horse population has contributed significantly to this condition. The current numbers of horses are probably greater than has been in the last 20-30 years. The population has been steadily increasing since at least 1971 (passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act).

While it is impossible to determine the actual grazing use on the area because of uncontrolled livestock drift onto and off the bombing range, a conservative mean population of horses for the years 1971-1974 is 650 head.

This indicates an average annual use of 7,800 AUMs; an average annual deficit of approximately 5,400 AUMs. Herbage is being consumed which is needed to maintain forage plants alive and healthy. Vegetation is being consumed which is not good forage, with good forage producing plants being destroyed.

Some statistical data concerning the horse population in this area is given below.

1974 Pop. Inventory *	Rate of Increase 1974 **	Computed 1971 Pop. ***	Projected Pop. 1980 (w/o Control)
810	18%	418	2,188

* Estimated as a recent average annual population, derived from 1973 and 1974 inventories; not an exact number.

** Young of the year as % of total population, from 1974 inventory of area.

*** Assuming an annual increment of 18%.

It is proposed: 1) reduce the horse population to 410 head; 2) temporarily reduce authorized cattle use by 1665 AUMs.2/; 3) utilize existing study plots to monitor range condition and trend; 4) initiate cooperative studies with the USAF to determine the extent of drift between this unit and the Wild Horse Range; 5) construct a fence on the Bombing Range boundary; 6) Develop a cooperative horse management plan with the USFS for the Willow Creek HMA; 7) conduct a biannual inventory.

2/ Determination of 1665 AUMs reduction:

410 horses remaining after reduction

410 x 80% Use = 4036 AUMs

Range survey shows 2371 AUMs production above licensed use. 4036 AUMs - 2371 AUMs = 1665 AUMs.

2. NEW PASS-RAVENSWOOD AND MT. AIRY

The New Pass-Ravenswood and Mt. Airy HMAs, which constitute the New Pass Grazing Unit, are very much similar in history and resource condition. The information given on this unit is entirely adequate and applicable to both HMAs.

The New Pass Grazing Unit contains 377,019 acres of land area. Of this, ninety-nine percent (372,200 acres) is National Resource Land, and one percent (4,929 acres) is other ownership. The New Pass Range borders the unit

on the west; the Shoshone Range passes through the east edge of the area. The east boundary is the Reese River. The unit is drained primarily by the Reese River, toward the north. A small portion at the south end of the area drains southward into the closed basin of Smith Creek Valley. Topography greatly influences the distribution and occurrence of vegetation subtypes, as in the Stone Cabin Unit, and in the district. The highest elevations are grassland grading into Pinion-juniper woodland, big sagebrush, saltbrush-winterfat, and greasewood as elevation decreases. There is no plya in this area; it is drained by the Reese River. Elevation varies from approximately 9,000 feet above sea level at New Pass Peak to approximately 5,300 feet in Antelope Valley. Human activity is relatively low, though somewhat greater than in Stone Cabin Valley. There are several moderately sized independent mining operations active in the area. Livestock operations authorized to graze the unit are listed below.

Paul Inchauspe et. al.	11,084 AUMs	Sheep & Cattle	Yearlong
Carpenter Ranches	5,437 AUMs	Sheep	Winter
Ellison Ranching Co.	2,304 AUMs	Sheep	Winter
Ida Gandolfo	2,403 AUMs	Cattle	Yearlong
Dollyruth Ansolabehere	7,840 AUMs	Cattle	Yearlong
TOTAL	29,068 AUMs		

There are no AMPs in this unit, though one is being written for the Ida Gandolfo operation, involving a relatively small area in the southwest corner of the unit. It is not planned to be fully implemented for several years.

There is not an abundance of comprehensive horse inventory data in this unit; most figures are for a combination of areas or are incomplete. An estimate made in 1957 was 40 head in Antelope Valley, which constitutes a part of this herd management unit. In 1966, the Area Manager and District Advisory Board estimated horse numbers in the New Pass Grazing Unit at 100 head. During an aerial inventory conducted in the spring of 1969, over this entire unit, 49 head were counted. An estimate by the Area Manager in 1971 was 150 animals.

Current numbers, based on recent aerial surveys, are estimated at 380. It is not implied that these animals, by themselves, multiplied from 49 in 1969 to 350 in 1974, or from 150 in 1971 at 380 at present. Such is a biological impossibility. Earlier figures may have been incomplete, horses may have moved into the area, or may have been brought in. It is felt the current estimate is reasonably accurate.

For many years there have been 25 horses licensed to graze in the southern end of this area (the Mt. Airy HMA). This number, plus at least their progency of the year, have historically used the area. It is known the licensee has not gathered horses from this area since 1972, though in June, 1974, 7 licensed adults and 3 colts were removed. This individual has submitted a claim for 15 horses within the unit. Prospects for removal in the near future are not good.

There is a significant migration of animals from this area over and into the New Pass Range from Edwards Creek Valley (in the Carson City District) during the summer. Part of these horses spend the winter in Edwards Creek Valley. The percentage is not known, though the number probably does not exceed 100 head.

This area involves problems worthy of note. The range survey, done in 1960, indicates a carrying capacity of 18,448 AUMs. This figure was to be the basis of adjudication of grazing privileges. Prior to adjudication, stocking rate was considerably in excess of this figure. Apportionment of grazing privileges resulted in 23,498 AUMs being awarded. This number has never been reduced. Stocking rate has continued in excess of the carrying capacity. This has resulted in an accelerating rate of range depletion. This depletion is evidenced by the universal poor "state of health" of perennial grass forage plants, an absence of broad leaved plants, invasion of sagebrush into open areas, complete utilization of annual growth of forage plants, the near complete irradication of first choice grass forage species such as needle-and-thread grass and Idaho fescue.

On moderately steep slopes, the deterioration of the vegetative cover has resulted in an abundance of small or "mini" mudslides. Bluegrass and cheatgrass are the primary grasses over the area; both are indicators of overgrazing. No range condition studies under the procedures of W.O. Instruction Memo 74-220 have been conducted. Phase I Watershed Inventory data follows.

WATERSHED CONDITION CLASSIFICATION	CURRENT CONDITION (Acres - %)	FUTURE CONDITION w/o MGMT (Acres - %)	FUTURE CONDITION w/MGMT (Acres - %)
Stable	-0-	-0-	-0-
Slight	313,449 - 83%	79,600 - 21%	369,257 - 98%
Moderate	62,680 - 17%	289,330 - 77%	6,872 - 2%
Critical	-0-	7,199 - 2%	-0-
Severe	-0-	-0-	-0-

This shows a declining trend, with potential for improvement with management.

The over obligation of forage is worsened by the fact that the relative amounts of use authorized for cattle and sheep are out of proportion to the kinds of forage available. There is a shortage of grasses and forbs (forage for cattle) and an excess of browse (forage for sheep), yet the preponderance of authorized grazing is for cattle, with sheep in the vast minority. Even without the wild horse demand, the commitment of forage to cattle is in excess of production.

While deer habitat over much of the area is marginal, what does exist is being threatened by the heavy utilization of all types of forage and by the presence of large numbers of horses. Meadow areas of the higher elevations in the New Pass Range are being destroyed by concentrations of horses using these areas during the summer. Sagegrouse are dependent on these same areas during the summer for forage and for raising their young. Step 3 of MFP has recommended fencing of these areas for their restoration and protection.

Information on horse populations is given below.

1974 Pop. Inventory	Date of Increase 1974 *	Computed 1971 Population	Projected Pop. 1980 (w/o control) **
380	12%	241	750

* Average for district, derived form 1974 aerial surveys.

** Assuming 12% annual increase.

It is proposed: 1) to reduce the horse numbers in this grazing unit to 160 head (a reliable estimate of numbers made in 1971 by the Area Manager); 2) reduce authorized cattle use to carrying capacity (18,448 AUMs) in the grazing unit; 3) establish condition and trend studies in key areas; 4) coordinate activities with the Carson City District to do all possible to establish continuity between district programs for the two HMAs involved; 5) conduct a biannual inventory.

3. BALD MOUNTAIN

Of record, there are only two estimates of horse numbers prior to 1971. The Area Manager and Advisory Board estimate in North and South Shoshone herds and the Bald Mountain herd. The estimate for the grazing unit was 100 head; 75 head would be a reasonable proportion for Bald Mountain, since the other herds were small at that time. The second estimate, in 1957 by the District Manager, was 50 head within this herd unit. In 1971, the Area Manager estimated the horse numbers at 100. One hundred-sixteen (116) were counted during an inventory by airplane in July, 1974.

Range condition is judged as fair to poor by the Area Manager. Livestock grazing is licensed yearlong; summer range is very limited, consisting of sparse stands of bluegrass within dense stands of pinion and juniper. Shadscale and budsage at lower elevations produce most of the useable forage. These are best suited for winter and early spring grazing, yet they are foraged yearlong. Watershed conditions exhibit a slight erosion hazard with declining trend in condition. High to moderate potential exists for improvement through management.

Information from the Nevada Department of Fish and Game and from district personnel indicates the quality of deer habitat is declining. The area is known to support a resident deer population. In recent years, these animals have shown an increasingly poor condition (a declining state of health, generally).

It is felt this has resulted from increased competition for the available forage. Meadow areas upon which sagegrouse are dependent are being reduced in size and in occurrence as a result of heavy use by horses.

It is proposed: 1) horse numbers be reduced to 74 head; 2) Authorized cattle use be reduced 888 AUMs (the amount of forage consumed by 74 horses; 3) a biannual inventory be done to monitor the population growth.

4. DIAMOND

Early estimates of horse numbers in the Diamond Range vary considerably. Probably this is because many or all the horses there were considered private, though mostly unauthorized. In the past, in excess of 100 horses have been licensed in this area. Currently, only 20 head are authorized to two operators. As of this writing, claims under the Wild Horse and Burro Act exist for 278 horses. None have as yet been gathered. On the east slope of the range, in the Ely District, claims exist for 76 head.

The watershed inventory indicates erosion hazard as moderate with high potential for improvement in condition by management.

Trespass by private horses has been a chronic problem in the Diamond Range and much inventory information has been gathered in pursuit of trespass horses. The 1966 estimate by the Advisory Board and BLM was 400 head in the Diamond Grazing Unit. (This involves a considerably larger area than the Diamond Herd Management Area.) A horse count was done in August, 1966 for the purpose of detecting trespass horses - about the north one-third of the range was covered. Ninety (90) horses were under license on the west slope at that time. On the west slope, 200 head were counted, of which 61 were either unbranded or with unidentifiable brands. On the east slope, there were 291 horses total, of which 142 were either unbranded or with unidentifiable brands. This equals over 200 which were not positively branded. An aerial inventory conducted in 1969 over the entire range accounted for 179 animals total. A second aerial inventory conducted in 1972 accounted for 214 horses on the west slope. The current estimate is 301 head (214 horses with 12 percent annual increment for 3 years). Since there is no fence along the top of the range, a good deal of mixing occurs between animals on the east and west slopes of the mountains.

There is no documented current assessment of range condition. The Area Manager estimates range condition as fair, but with a downward trend. Invasion of mountain meadows by less desirable plant species (mule's ears and iris) and a decrease in grasses and high quality forage plants indicate over utilization of forage resources. It is felt this decline in condition is due to overstocking as a result of unauthorized grazing by horses and use by bona fide wild horses. Authorized grazing use equals carrying capacity as determined by range survey. Erosion hazard is slight with low to moderate potential for improvement in condition through management. This indicates a stable kind of soil, not yet degraded from the results of overgrazing by livestock.

The fact that the Diamond Range is extremely good winter and summer deer range is an important consideration relative to wild horse management in this area.

Interim management proposals are: 1) reduce horse numbers to 200 head, with close cooperation and correlation of programs with the Ely District. Reduction of horse numbers should first be accomplished by removal of trespass horses, then, if necessary, reduction of wild free-roaming horse numbers, to get down to a total population of 200 head; 2) initiate range studies to monitor range condition and trend. Further reductions in stocking rate and/or changes in season of use should be made if the range condition continues to decline; 3) conduct an annual census to determine numbers; 4) maintain close surveillance to detect trespass horses.

5. FISH CREEK

Estimates are at considerable variance with counted numbers in this area. This is probably due to the considerable number of horses licensed within this area in past years. On the order of 50 horses have been licensed in this area through 1960 - the number varied from year to year. Currently, 6 horses are authorized to graze this area. No claims for horses were made under the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971.

In 1957 the District Manager estimated 50 horses in the Eureka and Fish Creek Range area. In 1966 a joint estimate by BLM and the District Advisory Board was 75 in the Antelope Grazing Unit, which generally conforms with this herd management area. Two hundred four (204) horses were counted by airplane in 1966 within the unit. The most current resource inventory and analysis of record (URA), indicates 211 horses in the area. A current estimate based on field observation and local information is 225.

No meaningful assessment of range condition is available, though the watershed inventory indicates a generally slight erosion hazard with some areas moderately erodable and a few stable. Potential for improvement of watershed condition by management is moderate with a few areas of high potential.

It is proposed horse numbers be reduced to 160 head with a biannual inventory to monitor the increase.

6. ANTELOPE

This unit shares the history of horse use and circumstances with the Fish Creek Herd Management Area. It would probably be included with that unit, wholly or in part, except that it is separated by fences on the north and northeast sides. It is also separated form the Fish Lake Herd Unit by a fence.

Little is known about these horses, though it is felt they range onto the national forest to the west at least some of the time. There is no current estimate of numbers. Local residents have indicated the population may be reaching the limits of its range; they relate that horses from this area are moving into other surrounding areas. No assessment of range condition has been made.

The watershed information is that erosion hazard is generally slight, with some areas moderate and a small area critically erodable.

An inventory of horse numbers is planned for early 1975. A determination of general range condition should be conducted. When the necessary data are available, wild horse numbers should be reduced to the 1971 level and possibly a reduction made in authorized cattle use.

7. REVEILLE

Information is relatively abundant concerning horse numbers in this area. Since the herd management area is the same as the grazing unit, past estimates, based on grazing units, are meaningful.

The earliest estimate of numbers on record is 1957; the District Manager estimated 50 wild horses in the Reveille Grazing Unit. The joint BLM-Advisory Board estimate in 1966 was 250 head, with written concern about a "heavy buildup" in numbers. An aerial inventory in March, 1969 counted 137 horses in the unit. Another count by helicopter in January, 1973 tallied 260; the latest inventory, July 1974, identified 421 head.

An undetermined drift and/or migration occurs to and from the west over the Kawich Range, and to and from the Kawich Valley to the south. There are no barriers between these areas. The Nevada Wild Horse Range and the Nellis Air Force Base Bombing and Gunnery Range are involved. It appears that during the summer horses move from the Kawich Valley north into Reveille Valley. The July 1974 inventory included the Nevada Wild Horse Range; only 8 horses were found in the Kawich Valley. This lack of horses to the south and the

large increase in numbers to the north would tend to indicate a seasonal movement, due perhaps to a lack of water in the horse range. No counts have been made in the Kawich Valley during the winter. There is a complicating factor which tends to explain the lack of horses inthe Horse Range, though it discounts any migration. An unauthorized yearlong cattle operation exists in the central portion of the Wild Horse Range. The resultant grazing pressure precludes significant horse use in this area since the horse can easily keep to the north and west. This situation and its results were documented in the management plan for the Nevada Wild Horse Plan, written in 1966.

Since the 1950s, the number of horses licensed to graze in the Reveille Unit has varied between 25 and 35 head. Prior to the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act in 1971, offspring of these licensed horses, along with any feral horses which could also be trapped, were harvested annually from this area. It is common knowledge among local people that horse numbers have fluctuated widely, the usual annual harvest not being sufficient to provide a stable population.

There is a recognized claim by the livestock operator for 75 horses within this area. As of this writing, none have been gathered.

Based on field experience, the Area Manager judges the range condition as fair, though within the service area of water, the trend is downward. The recent increase in horse numbers (since 1971) coupled with several dry years, and poor livestock distribution, have resulted in this decline in range condition. Watershed inventory information indicates a generally slight erosion hazard with some areas moderate and some stable. There is moderate to low potential for watershed improvement through management.

There are approximately 111,203 acres within this herd management area which are not currently licensed for cattle grazing because of lack of water. This acreage produces an estimated 4,609 AUMs of forage. If water could be developed on this area, it would make available enough forage for the approximately 190 horses (the estimated 1971 level excluding licensed horses and offspring) and improve livestock distribution over the entire grazing unit. It is proposed that: 1) horse numbers be reduced and maintained at 190 head, the estimated 1971 level; 2) that plans for water development in the "dry" areas be initiated; 3) a biannual inventory be conducted; and 4) the southern boundary of the unit (common with the Nevada Wild Horse Range) be fenced to allow intensive management of that designated wild horse sanctuary.

8. AUSTIN AND GRASS VALLEY

These two herd units encompass the total of Mt. Callaghan north from the national forest boundary. They are separated by a gap fence which traverses the top of the mountain north to south. Because this fence is discontinuous, there is some mixing of horses. Due to the history of the situation, these two herd units will be treated together.

Prior to 1969, there were 207 horses licensed to one grazing user whose primary summer range is the east side of Mt. Callaghan.

In actuality, these horses roamed over the whole mountain. For this reason, there is no mention of this area in the record prior to 1971 relative to wild horses. These horses were considered to be private, either licensed or offspring of licensed animals. Prior to the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act in 1971, this user removed most of the horses on Mt. Callaghan, and annually decreased licensed horse numbers. In 1971 the licensed number was reduced to zero. The horses remaining became the nucleus of the present horse herd in the area. In 1971, the Area Manager estimated 35 horses remained on the east slope (Grass Valley Herd) and 40 on the west slope (Austin Herd). An aerial count in July 1974, identified 149 in the Austin Herd Unit and 58 in the Grass Valley Herd Unit. It is felt the differential in numbers in the Austin Herd was inaccurate, or horses have moved into this area from another area.

Range condition is judged by the Area Manager as varying from good to poor. Meadow and valley areas are being severely overutilized while the ridges see light use. Cattle, horses, and sheep are involved.

Erosion hazard is described as slight, with one area as moderate. Condition trend is downward, though there is significant potential for improvement in condition through management.

It is proposed: 1) the current wild horse population be reduced to 95 head in Austin HMA and to 38 in the Grass Valley HMA; 2) that trend plots be established in key areas; 3) a biannual inventory be conducted to monitor population growth.

While this unit consists of ideal horse habitat, it also is some of the highest quality deer and sage grouse habitat in the district. It supports healthy populations of each. These considerations weigh heavily in favor of closely monitoring range condition and in favor of keeping horse populations at a minimum.

9. ROBERTS MOUNTAIN

In 1966, the Area Manager and District Advisory Board concurred there were no wild horses in the Roberts Creek Grazing Unit; the Roberts Mountain horse herd is within this grazing unit. A resource inventory and analysis (URA) done in 1972, states testimony by a local resident estimating about 50 horses in the Roberts Mountains based on field observation; the current population is estimated at 100.

The history of horse use in this area is similar to that of Mt. Callaghan. On the order of 150 horses have been licensed annually in this area since the 1950s. One ranch is currently licensed for 50 horses, within part of this herd unit. In the past, any horses in the area were justly considered licensed and private. As a result of the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971, 200 horses have been claimed as private over an area including this herd unit. The authorization to gather has been extended through June 30, 1975 though, to date, no horses have been gathered.

Current estimate of range condition within this HMA is fair. While overall licensed livestock use is not excessive, concentration of livestock along streams and meadow areas has resulted in localized deterioration of range condition and severe accelerated erosion in some areas. An Allotment Management Plan for this area was approved in 1970, though it is not fully implemented. The watershed inventory indicates erosion hazard as moderate with high potential for improvement in condition by management.

It is proposed the population be reduced to 50 head and a semi-annual inventory be conducted.

10. HOT CREEK AND WARM SPRINGS

The only past estimate of numbers available is from the joint 1966 estimate made by the BLM and Advisory Board. They estimated 40 head in the Hot Creek Grazing Unit, which includes only the Hot Creek Herd. No reliable current estimate of horse numbers in these units is available.

Watershed information indicates a moderate erosion hazard though trend is static. There is moderate potential for improvement through management.

The configuration of these herd units and even their existence, is quite tentative pending field work in the area. They may be joined into one herd unit, or combined with an adjacent unit. An inventory of horse numbers is planned in early 1975. Field work should be done to establish herd unit boundaries.

11. AUGUSTA

Records of past estimates indicate herd number as 20-50 horses in this area. The order of magnitude is consistent. Current estimated numbers is 30.

Because of livestock use patterns, the range is overstocked. Summer range is quite limited, being at higher elevations with steep terrain and few waters. The horse population is able to utilize this range effectively; cattle stay close to the waters and in the flat areas. Waste water from surrounding irrigation draws cattle onto the lower, flatter, winter range yearlong. The main forage, winterfat, is being destroyed by concentrated yearlong grazing.

Watershed inventory information indicates a generally moderate to slight erosion hazard with some areas in critical condition. Trend is generally downward with high potential for watershed condition improvement through management.

It is proposed: 1) horse numbers be reduced to 19 head, the 1971 population level; 2) authorized cattle grazing be reduced to 228 AUMs (the amount of forage consumed by 19 horses); 3) conduct a biannual census to determine numbers.

12. NORTH AND SOUTH SHOSHONE

Prior to 1959, horse numbers in these areas were low. There is no record of horse counts prior to 1970, perhaps because there were horses licensed in these areas and all horses were considered private. It is common knowledge horses were gathered from this area prior to 1959. As of this writing, there are claims for 26 head within these units. Six have been gathered. In 1966, 100 head were estimated to be in the Carico Lake Grazing Unit; this includes both the North and South Shoshone herd units and the Bald Mountain herd unit. In 1971, the Area Manager estimated the number at 12 head in the North Shoshone and 10 in the South. Current numbers are estimated at 20 in the North Shoshone herd and 40 in the South Shoshone herd. This estimate is based on aerial surveys done in 1973 and 1974.

There is no current information available relative to range condition, though it is felt total forage consumption is currently within the supply. Wild game values are high with relatively large populations of sage grouse and mule deer. Sage grouse habitat is especially susceptible to overgrazing. Watershed inventory indicates a generally slight erosion hazard with some areas identified as moderate. Condition trend is divided between stable and downward. There is moderate potential for improvement in condition with management.

It is proposed horse numbers be reduced to 13 head in the North Shoshone and 25 in the South Shoshone herd unit, with a biannual inventory to determine numbers.

13. FISH LAKE

This herd unit corresponds with the Fish Lake Grazing Unit.

The District Manager estimated 20 head in this area in 1957. The joint estimate between BLM and Advisory Board in 1966 was 50 head. The helicopter inventory done in February 1973, identified 117 horses, which is the current official estimate.

No horses are licensed in this area. There are no claims under the Wild Horse and Burro Act. Horses were actively gathered from this area prior to the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act.

This herd unit is being managed under an Allotment Management Plan - an intensive grazing and multiple use management plan. Pasture and boundary fences, water developments, and land treatment are proposed. A rest-rotation grazing system will be implemented. The effect of these "taming" influences on the horse herd will be mitigated by installing gates on horse trails and leaving them and other gates open when not necessary for control of cattle, by the improved quality and increased quantity of forage, and by the improved distribution of water. Under the plan, horse numbers will be reduced to 35 head and maintained at that level.

14. PARK MOUNTAIN

This herd is shared by the Ely and Battle Mountain Districts.

Through the 1960s there were on the order of 75 horses licensed in this area. Records indicate that during the 1940s

a total of 100-150 horses were kept in this area by several of the larger ranches. Other than this information, there is no record of the history of horse numbers. Undoubtedly, the horses in this area heretofore were considered private. Currently, there is no authorized grazing of horses within this herd unit and there are no claims for private horses. The 1974 inventory by helicopter identified 35 horses, which is the current estimate.

The area is excellent horse habitat. There are no roads through it, relatively abundant water, it is quite rough topographiclaly, and isolated from human activity. Range condition is fair to good with no obvious indication of overstocking or range deterioration. Erosion hazard is moderate.

It is recommended numbers be reduced to 22 head and a biannual inventory be conducted. Ultimately, a joint management plan for this herd should be prepared with the Ely District.

15. QUINN

The information available on past numbers is the joint BLM-Advisory Board estimate made in 1966. That estimate was zero. Because in excess of 100 head were licensed annually in this area, it seems reasonable that horses in this area would be considered private. There are no horses currently licensed in this area.

The Bureau of Land Management shares this herd with the US Forest Service. The only information of record is from the Ely Ranger District of the Humboldt National Forest. Estimated numbers are 44 head. A fence which runs between the Pancake Range, southeast to the Quinn Canyon Range, provides the southern boundary of this herd management unit.

Erosion hazard on National Resource Lands in this area is slight, with low potential for improvement through management.

It is proposed a joint management plan be developed with the USFS for this herd and that numbers be reduced to 28 head.

16. SMITH CREEK

This herd management area generally coincides with the Smith Creek Grazing Unit. Sound information on horse numbers is lacking.

The Area Manager and District Advisory Board, in 1966, could only agree they did not know how many horses there were; their only estimate was a question mark. An aerial survey in the early spring of 1969 tallied 5 horses in the valley bottom. In 1971, the Area Manager estimated 10 head in the north end of the Desatoya Range with none south of Smith Creek. In August 1974, 118 horses were counted during an extensive ground based inventory. These animals use both sides of this range and are shared with the Carson City District.

Range condition is currently assessed as fair to good; authorized cattle use is within carrying capacity. No study has been attempted in order to determine the impact of current horse and cattle use on the vegetation.

Watershed inventory information indicates a slight erosion hazard in a stable condition, though some areas show declining trend. Significant potential exists for improvement with management.

It is proposed an intensive assessment of range condition be done. An aerial inventory of horse numbers is planned for early 1975. Close coordination with the Carson City District should be done to reduce the wild horses down to 75 head. A biannual inventory of horse numbers should be conducted.

17. HICKISON BURROS

There is no information available concerning past numbers of these burros. The District Manager, in 1971, estimated there were 20 burros, district-wide. Probably those 20 were this herd. The Area Manager currently estimates the number at 15.

These burros spend about half their time on national forest lands.

No current information is available as to resource condition.

It is proposed the population be maintained at its current level and a joint management plan with the USFS be developed.

18. PINE CREEK

It is known from field observation this area currently supports horses, though very little is known about total numbers and use patterns. There is no past record of horse numbers nor any mention of this area in particular.

Watershed inventory information indicates a slight erosion hazard with stable trend in condition. Generally, there is low to moderate potential for improvement with management.

An aerial inventory of horse numbers is planned for early 1975. Numbers should be reduced to the estimated 1971 level.

19. SAND SPRINGS AND BLUE EAGLE

A 1966 estimate indicates about 120 head in the Sand Springs area and no horses in Blue Eagle, while an aerial inventory in 1969 identified only 28 horses in the Sand Springs herd unit, and again, none in the Blue Eagle herd unit. The current estimate by the Area Manager is 36 horses in the Sand Springs Unit. No information on range condition is available. The watershed inventory lists erosion hazard as slight to moderate with large areas in a declining trend. There is no information on range condition or numbers in the Blue Eagle herd unit area. Erosion hazard is slight to moderate with static trend and generally low potential for improvement through management.

These horses roam freely between the Battle Mountain and Ely Districts. The two herds are separated by the Pancake Range. The Sand Springs herd is bounded on the south and southeast by a fence and the Pancake Range. The Blue Eagle herd, if there is one, is bounded on the south by the large playa in Railroad Valley.

It is proposed a cooperative plan be written for the management of these herds by the Ely and Battle Mountain Districts. An inventory is planned for early 1975.

20. SAULSBURY

This herd unit is separated from the Stone Cabin Unit by the Yellow Cone Fence. Because this fence is open at both ends, some mixing of horses occurs with the surrounding areas. This herd spends about half its time on the national forest and about half on national resource lands.

Twenty animals were estimated in the Ralston Grazing Unit in the 1966 BLM-Advisory Board estimate. In 1957, the District Manager estimated 40 head around the Saulsbury area, which is mostly on national forest, but may have included all or part of this herd unit. The inventory by helicopter in 1974 identified 11 head, which is the current official estimate.

It is common knowledge, locally, that prior to 1971, all the wild horses in this area were gathered. Those comprising this herd have probably drifted into the area from the Stone Cabin-Willow Creek Area. Currently, there are no horses licensed to graze in this area.

The Area Manager judges range condition as fair to good, with no obvious evidence of overstocking or range deterioration. Erosion hazard is generally slight with static trend.
It is proposed a cooperative study be initiated with the USFS and, depending upon the outcome of the study, these horses be eliminated from this area.

21. MONITOR

The only estimate of past numbers available is the 1966 joint BLM-Advisory Board estimate. They estimated 20 head. The 1974 inventory identified 11 horses. Currently, 12 horses are licensed to graze in this area; up to 30 head have been licensed in the past. Licensed horses in this area have not been allowed to go wild. The early estimate of 20 head did not include those which were licensed. The USFS recognizes the existence of wild horses on national forest lands adjacent to this unit. Numbers are considered small by the District Ranger, but their ranges are mostly undetermined. The amount of use on NRL is unknown.

There is no indication of overstocking or range deterioration. Erosion hazard is slight to stable.

It is proposed a joint management plan with the USFS be written for this HMA and that horse numbers be maintained at their 1971 level.

22. IONE

Past estimates indicate a history of few wild horses in this area. In 1957, an estimate of 20 head was made by the District Manager for the San Antonio Grazing Unit. In 1966, a total of 30 were estimated in the San Antonio and Ione Grazing Units combined. The Ione herd unit is comprised of a small part of each of these grazing units. The 1974 inventory identified 10 horses, which is the current estimate.

There is no indication of overstocking or range deterioration because of this horse population. Watershed inventory information indicates slight to moderate erosion hazard with some areas of declining trend. There is moderate potential for improvement in watershed condition through management.

The interim management proposal is to maintain the population at its 1971 level and to conduct a biannual inventory.

B. Indicated Population Growth

Intensive inventories conducted in the spring and summer of 1974 over widely scattered areas of the state have indicated a consistent and uniform rate of increase (judged by the number of new colts) of 12-18 percent. Using these figures, a tabulation is rpesented on the following page showing what the future population might be (assuming no control measures are taken), and what might have been the numbers of horses in 1971 - the year of the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act. Current estimates of numbers by herd unit are used as a basis for these projections and computations. A mean annual increment of 12 percent of the total population is assumed, (except in Stone Cabin and Willow Creek HMAs where 18% is used). A recognized error or bias exists in this indicated annual increment as based upon inventoried new colts. It assumes 100 percent survival of these young horses, whereas actual survival is something less than 100 percent. For this reason, the conservative figure of 12 percent was used in computing the table.

Also assumes no older horses ever die

Herd Unit	1974 Population Estimate or Inventory	Estimated or Inventoried Numbers in 1971	Computed 1971 Population	Projected Population 1975	Projected Population 1980
Stone Cabin	650	198	335	767	1753
Willow Creek	160	90	83	189	434
New Pass-Ravenswood	350	150	228	392	708
Mt. Airy	60	6	38	67	118
Bald Mountain	116	100	74	130	230
Diamond	301	214 (1972)	170	300	528
Fish Creek	225	211	143	252	444
Antelope	---	---	---	---	---
Reveille	300	---	191	336	593
Austin	150	40	95	168	295
Grass Valley	60	35	38	67	118
Roberts Mtn.	100	50 (1972)	64	112	199
Hot Creek	---	---	---	---	---
Augusta	30	20	19	34	59
N. Shoshone	20	12	13	23	40
S. Shoshone	40	10	25	45	78
Fish Lake	117	---	74	131	230
Park Mountain	35	---	22	39	68
Quinn	44	---	28	49	87
Smith Creek	118	10	75	132	233
Hickison Burros	15	20	---	---	---
Pine Creek	---	---	---	---	---
Sand Springs	36	---	23	40	71
Blue Eagle	---	---	---	---	---
Warm Springs	---	---	---	---	---
Saulsbury	11	-0-	7	12	22
Monitor	11	---	7	12	22
Ione	10	---	6	11	20
TOTAL	2959	1166	1758	3308	6350

III. LONG RANGE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

It is proposed wild horses be eliminated from the district except in one area adjacent to the Nevada Wild Horse Range (Stone Cabin and Reveille Valleys, south of US Highway 6 and west of Nevada State Highway 25) as shown on the enclosed map. It is recognized this would be a drastic measure. From the previous discussion of the areas identified as being occupied by wild horses, it is obvious management of wild horses or burros in each of these areas would involve an inordinate amount of money and manpower. It is deemed it simply would not be practical to pursue this kind of management over so many individual areas.

The Stone Cabin-Reveille area is ideal wild horse habitat. In addition, the horses are highly visible, public access is good, and the prospects for intensive management are good. In addition, it is contiguous to the Nevada Wild Horse Range. It is recognized the wild horses on the range and in this area are basically one herd; they drift freely over the areas with the season of the year. It is self evident the two areas should be managed together. A management plan for the wild horse range has been written, though not implemented. With the focus of wild horse management in the district on this area, there would be added impetuous to implement the existing plan. It would be expanded to include this area incorporating current information on range condition, management facilities, etc. Currently recognized livestock grazing privileges amounting to approximately 36,000 AUMs (25,700 Reveille; 10,280 Stone Cabin) would be retired.

IV. SUMMATION

For the future, the only things which are clear is that wild horses and burros will continue to reproduce themselves; that concessions will have to be made by both the cattle and wild horse interests in order to provide sufficient forage and a healthy existence for those wild horses and burros and domestic cattle destined to stay on the range.

V. CREDITS

The agencies listed below have supplied information used in this plan. The cooperation of the U. S. Air Force has resulted in improved inventory information on and near the Nellis Air Force Base. The contribution of each agency is greatly appreciated, whether offered in the course of business, or incidentally on a personal level.

Agencies Consulted for Information Used in this Plan

Nevada Department of Fish and Game

U. S. Air Force, Nellis Air Force Base

U. S. Forest Service
Humboldt and Toiyabe National Forests

COMPILED BY: Michael C. Mitchel
MICHAEL C. MITCHEL
Range and Wild Horse Specialist

APPROVED BY: Gene Nodine 3/6/75
GENE NODINE Date
District Manager, Battle Mountain

A P E N D I X

i.....Photographs of Wild Horses and Wild Horse Use Areas

ii....Trend Photographs of the Stone Cabin HMA

iii...Map of Battle Mountain District with Herd Management Areas

iv....Map of Battle Mountain District showing proposed Wild Horse Range

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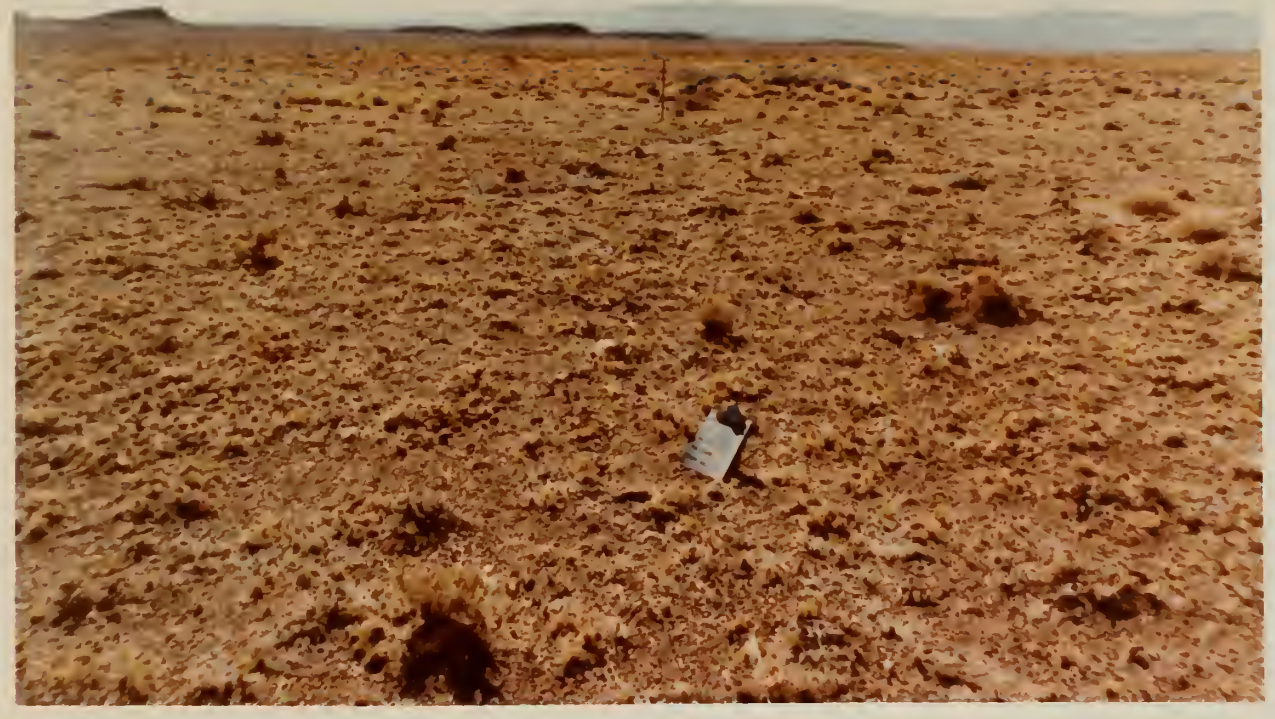

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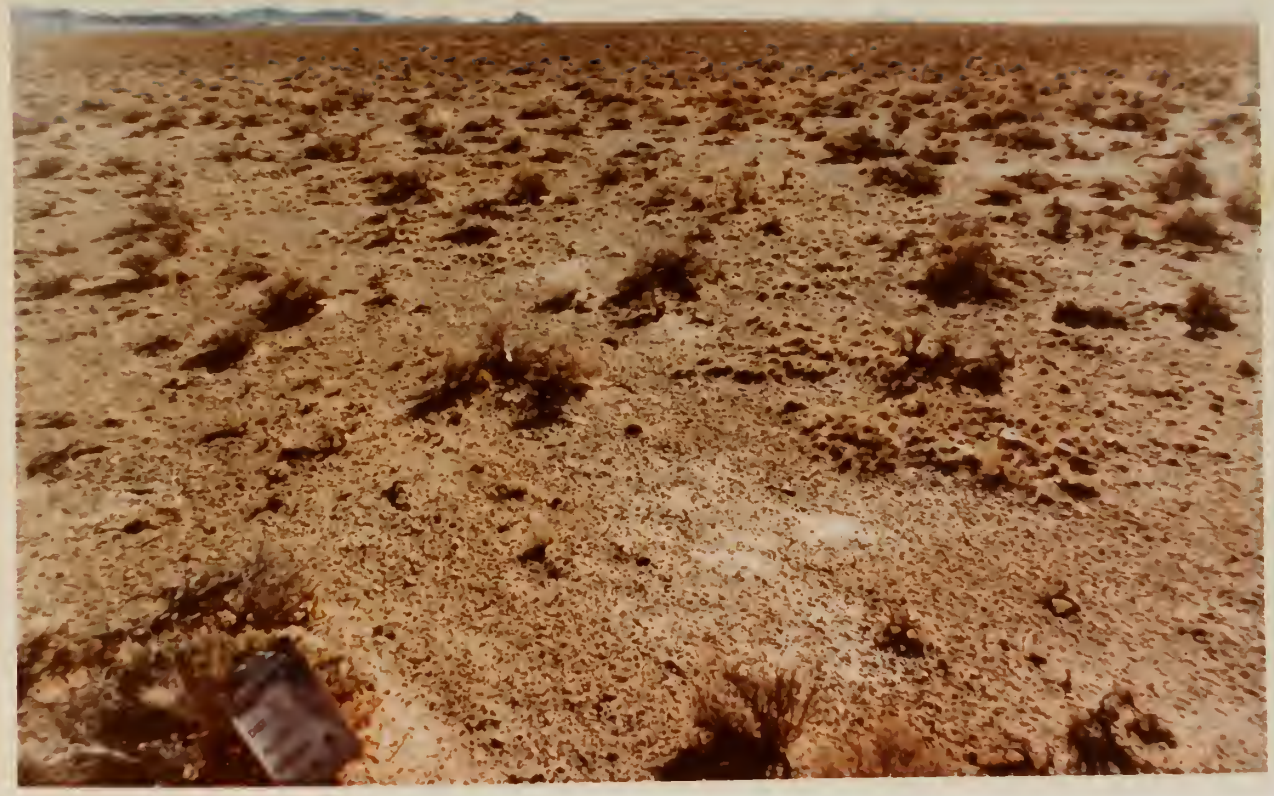

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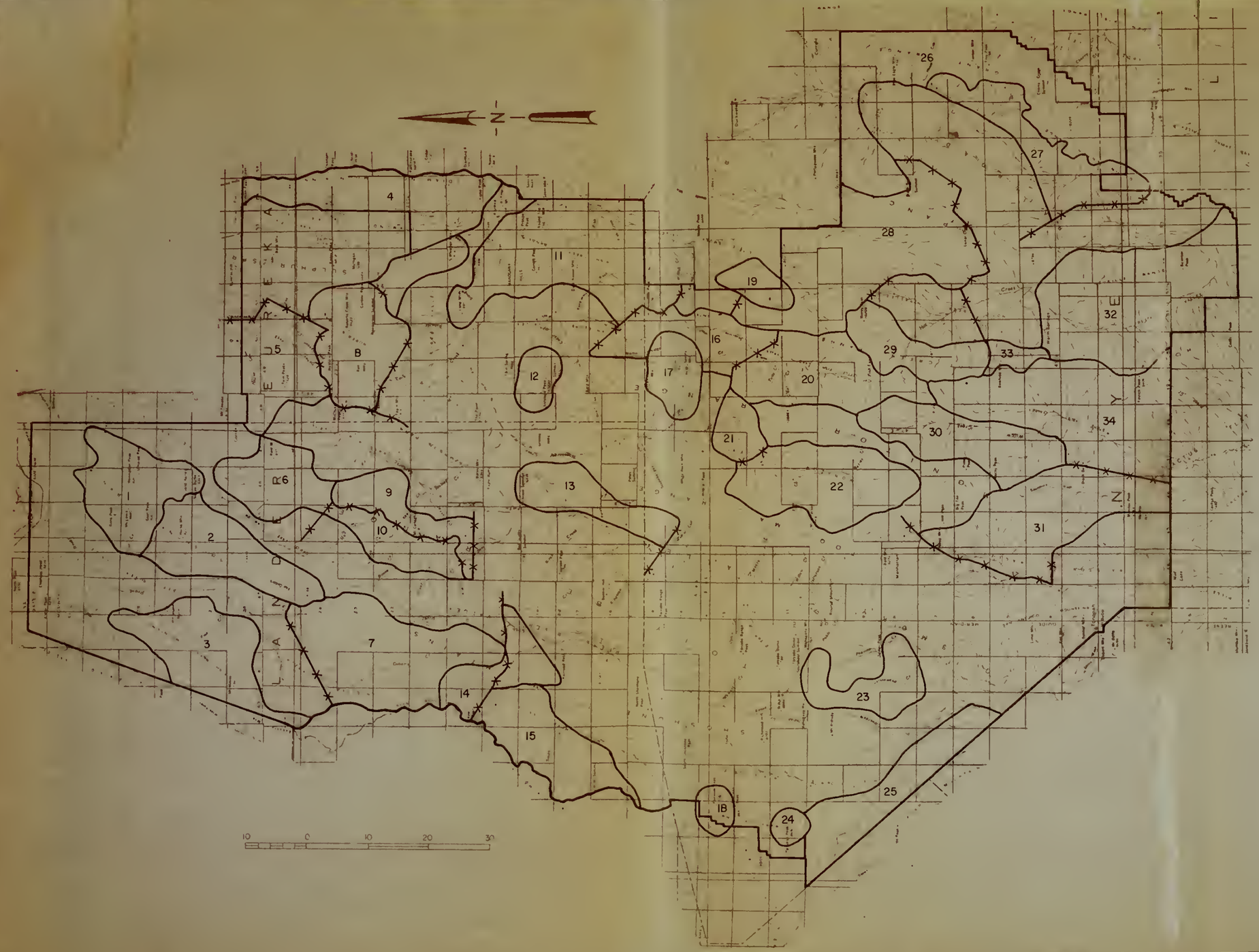
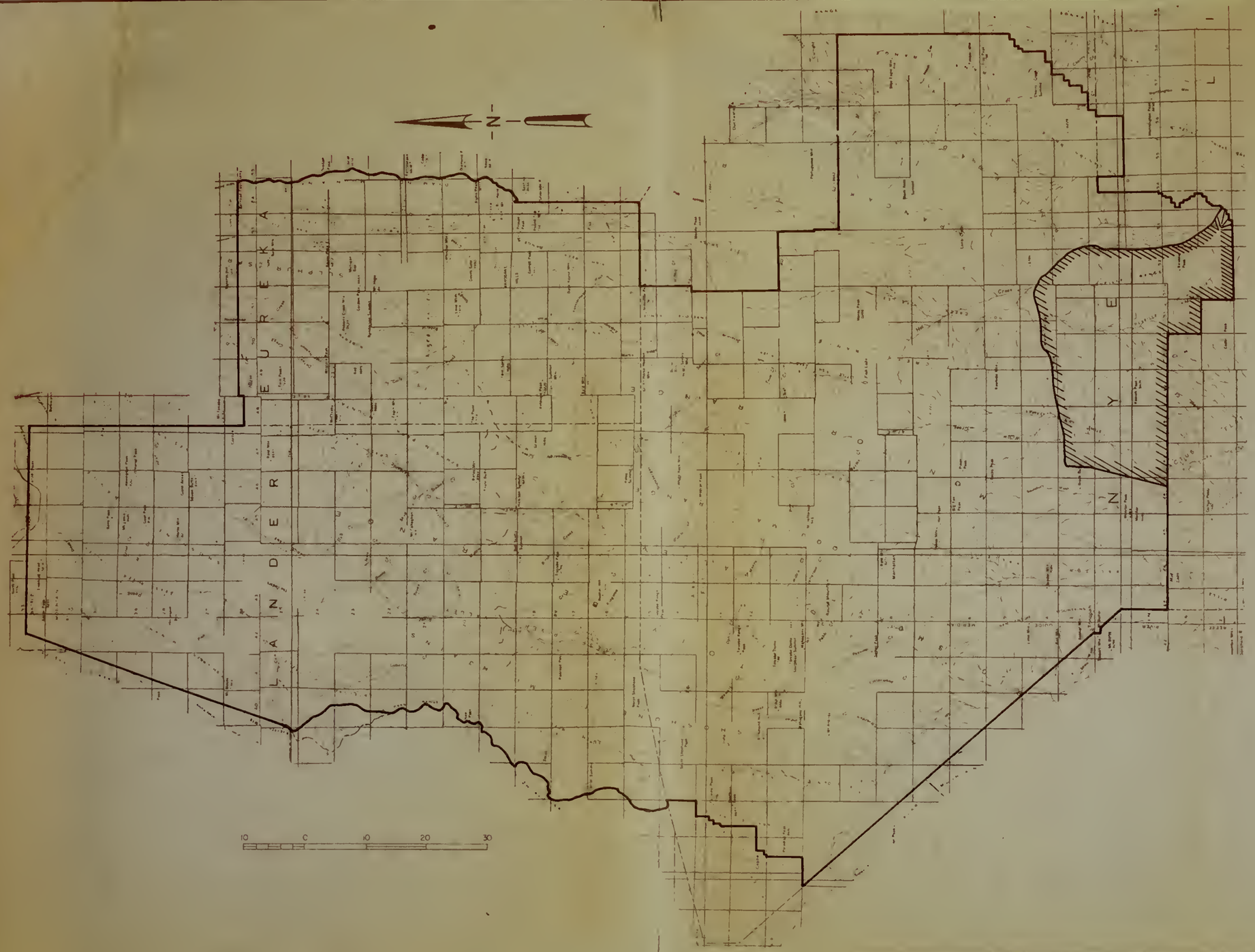


Units	Number of Horse
1. North Shoshone	20
2. South Shashone	40
3. Agusta	30
4. Diamond	268
5. Pine Creek	?
6. Bold Mtn.	116
7. New Pass Ravenswaad	350
8. Roberts Mtn.	100
9. Grass Valley	60
10. Austin	150
11. Fish Creek	225
12. North Manitar	10
13. Hickison Burros	15
14. Mtn. Airy	60
15. Smith Creek	20+
16. Antelope	?
17 Buffer Basin	4
18. Sherman	14
19. Park Mtn.	35
20. Fish Lake	117
21. Dobbin	20
22. Monitor	11
23. Peavine	?
24. Paradise	20
25. Ione	10
26. Blue Eagle	?
27. Quinn	44
28. Sand Springs	36
29. Hat Creek	?
30. Willow Creek	175 (2-73) 57 (7-74)
31. Saulsbury	15
32. Reveille	260 (2-73) 421 (7-74)
33. Warm Springs	?
34. Stone Cabin	576 (2-73) 860 (7-74)

BATTLE MTN. DISTRICT
WILD HORSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

HERD MANAGEMENT UNITS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



BATTLE MTN. DISTRICT
WILD HORSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROPOSED WILD HORSE RANGE

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